SPF SIG Priority Focus Tool #2A Data Consolidation: ARMVC

LSAA Name:

Person Completing Form:

Submission Date:

You do not need to complete this tool if you were not able to collect additional consequence or consumption data.

Use the tables below to consolidate the data that you collect for your consequences and consumption patterns. Refer to the same tables in the LSAA Epi Profile Report for information on how to calculate the percentages if you are unsure. Calculate rate by dividing the number of interest by the population (e.g., number of crashes divided by the total number of people in the population). Then multiply the result by 100,000 to get the rate per 100,000 people.

(Number of interest ÷ Population) * 100,000

If you have additional data that does not fit into one the tables below, create one yourself.

Note that the corresponding table in the EPI Profile is provided in parentheses. You should complete the top row with the LSAA total (you can get the information from the corresponding table) and subsequent rows as needed based on the number of communities you were able to get data broken down into. Insert additional rows as needed (you can insert additional rows by placing your cursor in the bottom right cell and hitting the TAB key or going to Table – Inset – Row Below.) You should indicate the year in the title. If you have multiple years available, complete the first table in each set for the most recent year available and the second table (with more general information) for all years. This is similar to the EPI Profile report format. You can insert more columns for additional years in the second table if you need them.

If you do not have data for a particular Table, delete it.

Consequence Data

Percentage of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 2): [Year]

Community	# Alcohol Involved Fatal Crashes	Total # Fatal Crashes	% of Fatal Crashes
LSAA Total			

Percentage of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 3): [Years]

Community	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
LSAA Total						

Percentage of Fatalities due to Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 4): [Year]

Community	# Alcohol Involved Fatalities	Total # Fatalities	% of Fatalities Involving Alcohol	
LSAA Total				

Percentage of Fatalities due to Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 5): [Years]

<u> </u>						
Community	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
LSAA Total						

Number and Rate of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 6): [Year]

Community	# Alcohol Involved Fatal Crashes	Population	Rate per 100,000 Population
LSAA Total			

Rate (per 100,000 population) of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 7): [Years]

Community	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
LSAA Total						

Number and Rate of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 8): [Year]

Community	# Alcohol Involved Injury Crashes	Population	Rate per 100,000 Population
LSAA Total			

Rate (per 100,000 population) of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 9): [Insert Years]

Community	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
LSAA Total						

Number and Rate of Property Damage Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 10): [Year]

Community	Property Damage Only Crashes	Population	Rate per 100,000 Population
LSAA Total			

Rate (per 100,000 population) of Property Damage Crashes Involving Alcohol (corresponds to Table 11): [Years]

(corresponds to rable riji [reard]						
Community	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
LSAA Total						

Provide any additional data you were able to collect that do not fit into any of the above tables.

Consumption Data

Note that no blank tables for PNA data or Higher Ed Survey data are provided here because if you were given access to that data, Bach Harrison can send it to you already in a table. Simply attach them to this document or copy and past them below. If you have collected additional consumption data beyond that from the PNA or Higher Ed survey, please provide it here.